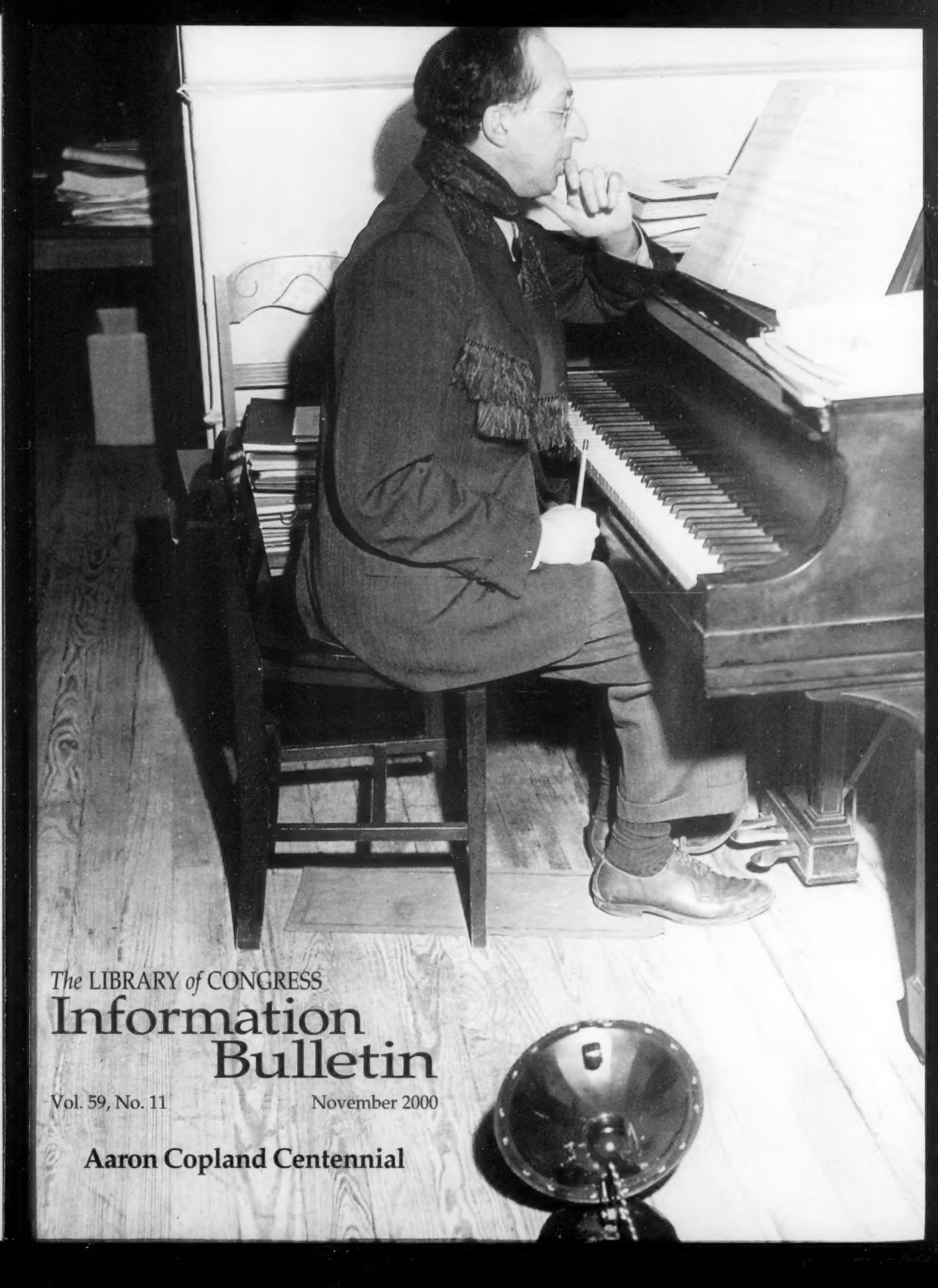

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 59, No. 11 November 2000

Aaron Copland Centennial

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

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LIBRARIES • CREATIVITY • LIBERTY

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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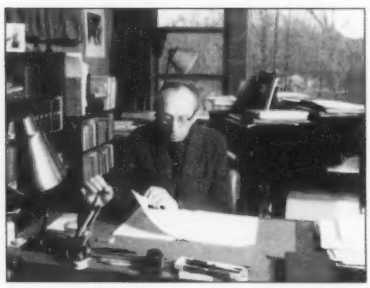

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GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Designer

Assembling Scholars and Statesmen

Joint Committee Announces Kluge's $60M Gift

By GAIL FINEBERG

Members of the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress, joined by Librarian of Congress James H. Billington, on Oct. 5 formally announced the largest single monetary donation to the Library in its 200-year history—$60 million from Metromedia President John W. Kluge.

The gift will be used to establish the John W. Kluge Center and Prize at the Library. Accomplished scholars and more junior fellows will gather at the center to make use of the Library's incomparable collections and to interact with members of Congress. The John W. Kluge Prize of $1 million will recognize a lifetime of achievement in the human sciences.

Standing before reporters and photographers in the Ohio Clock Corridor off the Senate floor, in what he described as his last official act as chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress, Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), thanked Mr. Kluge, chairman of the James Madison Council, for his generosity and also the Madison Council, a private-sector group dedicated to helping the Library enrich and share its collections.

Joining Sen. Stevens were Rep. William M. Thomas (R-Calif.), committee vice chairman and other committee members: Sens. Christopher J. Dodd (D-Conn.) and Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N. Y.); and Reps. John A. Boehner (R-Ohio), Vernon J. Ehlers (R-Mich.), Steny H. Hoyer (D-Md.) and Jim Davis (D-Fla.).

Sen. Stevens announced that Kluge, the Madison Council and others in the private sector had given the Library a total of $106 million during the Library's Bicentennial for its Gifts to the Nation program. "Speaking for the Joint Committee as chairman, I express our gratitude for the support our library has received from the private sector under the tremendous leadership of Dr. Billington, our Librarian of Congress," the senator said. "Our deepest thanks [go] to John Kluge and all the members of the Madison Council. ... Your generosity is outstanding and will help make the activities of the Library of Congress, particularly the digital activities, possible and will add priceless collections to the Library over the coming years.

"Mr. Kluge, our nation owes you a debt of gratitude for your generous support," he continued.

Rep. Thomas said private-sector gift-giving during the past 10 years, culminating with Mr. Kluge's $60 million, was proof that a public-private partnership could support "a premiere learning center of this country." From 1990 to 2000, the private sector gave the Library a total of $222.2 million.

"All of us are extremely pleased and excited about the willingness of Mr. Kluge, and the philanthropic nature of his willingness, to supply $60 million," he said. What excited him the most about Mr. Kluge's gift, he said, is the way in which the money will be used—to attract scholars to the Library and to establish a prize for lifetime achievement.

"The Library is a collection of books, manuscripts and other documents, but it only comes alive when it interacts with people. One of the things that

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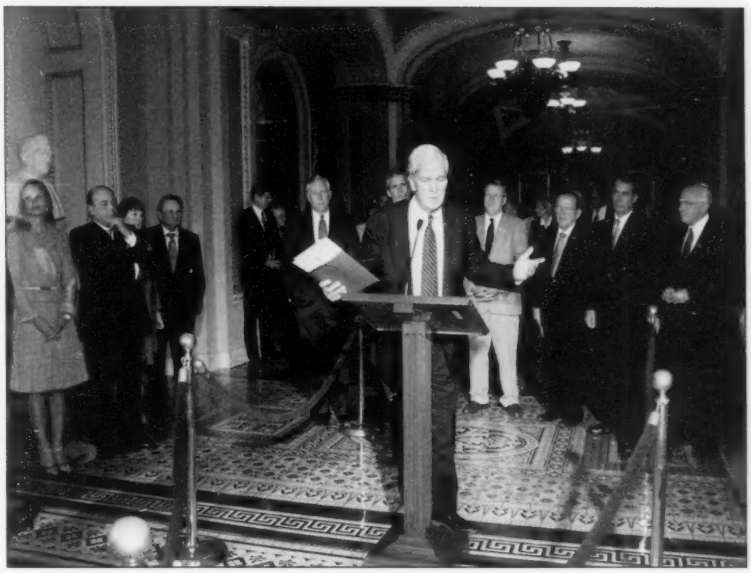


Christina Tyler Wenks

Dr. Billington thanked John Kluge for his $60 million gift to the Library during a press conference Oct. 5, near the floor of the Senate. Joining Dr. Billington were Joint Committee on the Library members Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), committee chairman; Rep. William Thomas (R-Calif.), committee vice chairman; Sens. Christopher Dodd (D-Conn.) and Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N. Y.); and Reps. John Boehner (R-Ohio), Vernon Ehlers (R-Mich.), Steny Hoyer (D-Md.) and Jim Davis (D-Fla.).

Attention Retirees

The annual Library of Congress Retirees Luncheon will be held at noon on Wednesday, Dec. 20, in the Madison Building's Montpelier Room. The luncheon follows the holiday program in the Great Hall at 11 a. m. Invitations are being mailed the week of Nov. 20. If you have not received your invitation by Dec. 1, call the Special Events Office at (202) 707-5218, and staff will mail you one. ◆

Vivian Ronay

Vivian Ronay

Madison Council Vice Chairman Edwin Cox and Chairman John Kluge blow out the candles on the group's 10th anniversary cake; former presidential candidate Ross Perot (left) and composer Marvin Hamlisch (right) joined several guests at the anniversary celebration in the Great Hall.

A Decade of Giving

Madison Council Celebrates 10th Anniversary

BY AUDREY FISCHER

Surrounded by a display of projects and acquisitions made possible by their support, the James Madison Council celebrated its 10th anniversary at the Library of Congress on Oct. 6. Since its founding in 1990, the Library's private sector advisory group—currently with 103 members—has provided $134.6 million in support of 208 Library initiatives.

"Today it is the Library's turn to thank the Madison Council and to try to show in a concrete way how your support has made an important difference to all of us and the people we serve," said Dr. Billington at the council's recent business meeting. "The Library is a different place today than it was 10 years ago. We are more outwardly focused, and there is a new can-do spirit pervading the institution."

Invoking his favorite metaphor for making the Library's vast resources freely available on the Internet (**www.loc.gov**) to people throughout the nation and the world, Dr. Billington said, "The champagne is not only out of the bottle, it's overflowing."

Dr. Billington introduced Madison Council Chairman and Metromedia President John Kluge as "the man of the hour," having the previous day announced his unprecedented gift to the Library of $60 million to establish the John W. Kluge Center in the Library and the John W. Kluge Prize in the Human Sciences. The center will include five endowed chairs in areas such as American law and governance, the cultures and societies of the North and the South, technology and society, and modern culture.

Mr. Kluge in turn introduced the "energizer of the group," Edwin L. Cox, vice chairman of the Madison Council, who established the American Legacy Fund—the Library's first and only endowment to sustain its acquisitions program. Mr. Kluge surprised Mr. Cox with a framed tribute to him from Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison (R-Texas) "for support to the nation's library." The senator's remarks were entered into the *Congressional Record* on Oct. 3.

Treasurer of the United States Mary Ellen Withrow was on hand to present Mr. Kluge with a plaque to thank the Madison Council for its strong support of the sale of the Library's Bicentennial commemorative coins. At this writing, the U.S. Mint had sold nearly 240,000 silver coins and more than 32,000 bimetallic coins. A surcharge of more than $3 million from the sale of these coins will be used to support Library of Congress programs.

Madison Council Treasurer Leonard Silverstein described an "extraordinary decade of giving by the council," which began in 1990 with $1.1 million (19 percent of all private sector gifts to the Library that year). Ten years later in 2000—the Library's Bicentennial year, the council gave $71.8 million in gifts to the Library, or 83 percent, of private gifts to the Library. He also reported that of the $106 million the Library has received through the "Gifts to the Nation" Bicentennial initiative, the Council has contributed $87.1 million, or 82 percent, of the total.

Then it was time for a few founding members of the council to express what their involvement with the Library staff as well as with Library's collections have meant to them. Betsy Bloomingdale recalled how in 1989 (at a dinner for former president Ronald Reagan) Dr. Billington first mentioned to her his wish to involve the private sector in Library of Congress programs. Several years later, at a party at her house attended by Dr. Billington, Bob Hope and Samuel Brylawski of the Library's Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, the seed for the Bob Hope Gallery of American Entertainment was planted. Since its opening in the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building on May 9, the Bob Hope Gallery has had many visitors—including Ms. Bloomingdale and her granddaughter. During their visit, Mr. Brylawski recalled that "it all started at your house."

Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb then had the daunting task of highlighting just a handful of the more than 200 initiatives supported by the council. Under-

Vivian Ronay

Treasurer of the United States Mary Ellen Withrow presents Madison Council Chairman John Kluge (right) with a plaque to thank the Council for their strong support of the sale of the Library's Bicentennial coins. Dr. Billington and Madison Council Vice Chairman Edwin Cox join in celebrating the Council's tenth anniversary. To date, the U.S. Mint has sold nearly 240,000 silver coins and more than 32,000 bimetallic coins; a surcharge of more than $3 million from the sale of these coins will be used to support Library of Congress programs. The Bicentennial coins are available from the U.S. Mint and can be ordered through the Mint's Web site at www.usmint.gov.

scoring the council's support for collection development, he announced new acquisitions. The first purchase from the Cox American Legacy Fund is "Pike's Peak or Bust," a series of 20 Gold Rush drawings depicting the artist's overland journey from Missouri to the gold camps of Colorado and California in 1859-60. Mr. Tabb then introduced several members of his staff who discussed other key initiatives supported by the council.

"What if you came to the Library of Congress and there was no one there to greet you, direct you or take you on a tour?" asked Visitor Services Officer Teresa Sierra. Thanks to the Madison Council, that is not the case, as the Library now boasts a cadre of 175 volunteers, including council member Ed Miller. With seed money from the Madison Council, the Library has implemented a successful volunteer program, which includes professionals in every field.

"The Library is self-selecting," said Ms. Sierra. "Only the best come here."

Interpretive Programs Officer Irene Chambers thanked the council for supporting 17 exhibitions, which "transformed the Library's exhibition program. During the past 10 years, Madison Council-supported exhibitions and their travel have reached more than 3 million people in this country and an additional 200,000 in Europe," she said. "That total includes 110 U.S. locations and 39 states. By 2003, these totals will include 12 foreign countries and five continents." Ms. Chambers also noted that online versions of these exhibitions have reached tens of millions, with some 2.3 million online transactions recorded each month.

"Imagine what we would have today if, in 1899, the eighth Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putman, had asked all Americans to document their lives and communities in pictures and print and sound recordings," said American Folklife Center Director Peggy Bulger. "Thanks to the support of the Madison Council, in 1999, Dr. Billington was able to put just such a grassroots effort in place when he launched Local Legacies—a project of unprecedented proportion that has created a snapshot of American life at the turn of the 21st century." Working through their member of Congress, people in every state and territory in the nation produced a wealth of documentation that has become part of the Library's collections, with selections accessible on the Library's Web site. As a direct result of the Local Legacies project, a bill was just passed unanimously in the House that calls upon the American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress to collect the oral histories and memoirs of American war veterans. The bill will be introduced by Sen. Max Cleland (D-Ga.).

The Madison Council has also generously supported the Library's commitment to film preservation. In 1988 President Reagan signed into law the National Film Preservation Act, which

Vivian Ronay

Vivian Ronay

Vivian Ronay

Buffy Cafritz, who chaired the Bicentennial gala; Clarence Chandran, COO of Nortel, which sponsored the gala; Maria and John Kluge greet (from left) Sen. Christopher Dodd (D-Conn.), Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), and Madison Council member Bernie Rapoport.

established the Library of Congress National Film Preservation Board and National Film Registry. "In 1994 the Madison Council provided a seed grant of $100,000 to help the Library fulfill its congressional mandate to promote public awareness of the problem," said Patrick Loughney of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division. A plan was then formulated to produce a traveling series of motion pictures, restored by the Library, contributing movie studios and other film archives. The seed money, which allowed the tour to travel to 30 states, was then leveraged to garner additional funds amounting to more than $500,000 (including a grant of $250,000 from American Movie Classics). Mr. Loughney acknowledged Madison Council members Don Jones and James Earl Jones, who have lent their time to the project.

Dr. Billington demonstrated the importance of the council's support for the National Digital Library Program with a multimedia presentation featuring selections from the Library's American historical collections on its American Memory Web site. "It began with an ambitious dream of combining the latest technology with the best collections, working collaboratively with other institutions and relying on the talents of a dedicated staff," said Dr. Billington. As a result, the Library has exceeded its goal of digitizing 5 million items by the year 2000. "To further bridge the 'digital divide,' the Library recently launched a state-of-the-art, interactive, child and family friendly Web site called America's Library **[www.americaslibrary.gov]**," said Dr. Billington. With generous support from the Madison Council's Bicentennial Fund, the site is being publicized by the Ad Council—its first national public service campaign for a library.

The event concluded with a reading of an excerpt of *The Caine Mutiny* by Herman Wouk. Designated a "Living Legend" by the Library of Congress, but unable to attend the awards ceremony held on April 24, 2000, the Library's Bicentennial, Mr. Wouk then received his medal from Dr. Billington. ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Kluge
continued from page 259

frankly has been lacking has been willingness to use the magnet of this Library to attract the best and the brightest, to interact with the upcoming best and brightest, to produce that interface of people and product," he added. "As we're moving more into the digital age, it is even more important to deal with this material in interpretive ways that make it even more meaningful.

"As an old behavioral scientist," said Rep. Thomas (he taught political science in Bakersfield, Calif., from 1965 to 1974), he was pleased that the Kluge Prize would recognize achievement in the human or behavioral sciences just as the Nobel Prize does in economics, literature and science.

"This gift, in its magnitude, but, too, in the way it has been intelligently applied, means that this public-private partnership will live—in individuals, in the people who utilize the Library and in the Library itself. It is just a real pleasure to have been a part of this very successful private-public partnership," Rep. Thomas said.

He then introduced Dr. Billington, who, Rep. Thomas said, found out after he was hired as Librarian in 1987 that his "nonmentioned job was to go out into the private sector and get people excited about giving money, their own money, to the Library itself. Frankly, no one could have done a better job," he said.

The Librarian thanked both Congress for its sustained support of the Library and Mr. Kluge for his gift.

"Our country was originally put together by people who were thinkers as well as doers," Dr. Billington said. "This magnificent gift by John W. Kluge will enable us to make an added contribution to restoring that wonderful, creative interaction between the world of thought and the world of action, between knowledge and the power of the mind, which is embedded in the very nature of the Library of Congress itself." Such interaction between the worlds of ideas and actions is a Jeffersonian idea, he said.

Dr. Billington explained that the Kluge gift will *not* be used to establish a permanent faculty at the Library or for administration or buildings. "There will be an attempt to recycle as many great minds of the world and then an even larger component of young minds through this place, so that they have a chance to use and profit from and interact with [the collections and] an extraordinary staff—a couple of thousand analysts, historians and catalogers, who themselves are an enormous scholarly resource."

Dr. Billington and Madison Council Chairman John Kluge discuss the new Kluge Center and Prize at the Library.

The idea, he said in a prepared statement, is that these scholars also will "interact naturally over a period of time with political Washington. ... We are in an age where power and influence depend far more on knowledge than in the past and where America will have to rely more on our wits than our weapons to sustain our global leadership. Our leaders will need to tap the wisdom of mature scholars whose judgment and objectivity would bring fresh perspectives to the city of government."

The Librarian said the Kluge chairs will be established in American law and governance, culture and society of the North, culture and society of the South, technology and society and modern culture. These areas of study "will reach across divisions of the Library and potentially speak to a variety of concerns and committees of Congress," Dr. Billington said. "John Kluge, with a [residence] not far from [Jefferson's] Monticello, has created a truly Jeffersonian gift to our oldest federal cultural institution." ◆

Ms. Fineberg is the editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newsletter.*

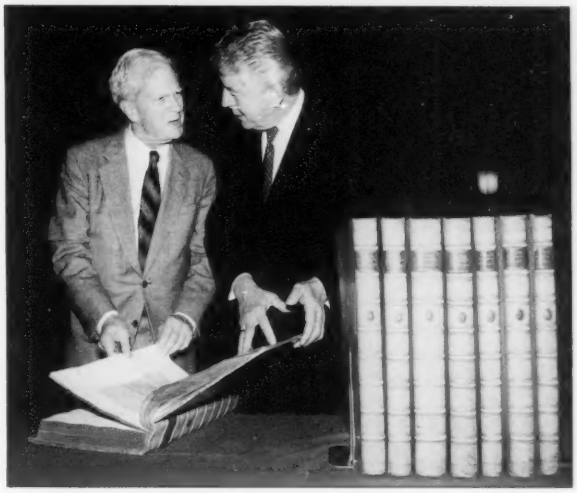
Prime Minister of the Netherlands Presents Rare Book

Wim Kok, prime minister of the Netherlands, visited the Library on Sept. 28, on his way to the White House to meet with President Clinton.

The prime minister presented a rare book of Dutch history to the Librarian as a "Gift to the Nation," to commemorate the Library's Bicentennial. The book, bound in vellum in eight volumes, was written by Pieter Bor Christiaensz (1559-1635) and is the most complete edition of a standard work on Dutch history. The books are filled with engravings; the author also inserted copies of the documents upon which he based his text. Since most of these documents were lost over time, the work is an important reference source.

Accepting the volumes, Dr. Billington said, "We are delighted that you chose this way to mark the great friendship between our two democratic nations." On a more personal note, the Librarian also noted that both his brother and a niece have been guest professors in the Netherlands.

The Dutch collections at the Library are the largest and most comprehensive in the Western Hemisphere and are especially strong in cartographic treasures from the 17th century. ◆



James Higgins

Dr. Billington receives a rare Dutch history book, bound in eight volumes, from Prime Minister Wim Kok.

Campbell Named to New Associate Librarian Post

Laura Elizabeth Campbell, director of the Library's National Digital Library (NDL) Program, has been reassigned by the Librarian to the position of associate librarian for strategic initiatives, effective Oct. 2.

Laura Campbell

She will report to Dr. Billington and Deputy Librarian of Congress Donald L. Scott and will be a member of the Library's Executive Committee. He noted that "Laura has already made many significant contributions to the realization of the Library's digital future. Her demonstrated leadership, technical knowledge and network of expert colleagues in the public and private sectors will bring added strength to our decision-making process."

Creation of the position of associate librarian for strategic initiatives responds to a recommendation contained within the July 26 National Academy of Sciences report *LC21: A Digital Strategy for the Library of Congress*. Responsibilities of the position will include overall strategic planning for the Library, oversight of the Information Technology Services directorate, leadership of a new internal Information Technology Vision, Strategy, Research and Planning group and liaison with a new external Technical Advisory Board.

"The *LC21 Report* captures the formidable tasks ahead for this institution. While I am awed by the magnitude of these tasks, I am also optimistic that the Library will rise to this opportunity. I look forward to working with all of you to build a strategic vision for our collaborative digital future," Ms. Campbell said.

Ms. Campbell will retain her title as NDL director, in which capacity she has led a five-year cooperative national effort to digitize and make available electronically important and interesting documents of America's history and culture from libraries and archival institutions throughout the country. NDL has put in place the award-winning American Memory Web site (**www.loc.gov**) that is the cornerstone of the Library's online information service for the nation. Freely available, the Web site offers 5 million digital items from 84 collections of historical primary source materials.

Ms. Campbell assumed responsibility for the American Memory Program in 1993 and began co-chairing the Digital Futures Group in late 1998. She joined the Library in April 1992 as director of Library Distribution Services, a directorate that consisted of programs involving the Library's cost-recovery services: Cataloging Distribution Service, the Federal Research Division, the Photoduplication Service and Retail Marketing.

Ms. Campbell was a private consultant and vice president of QueTel Corp., a business and systems integration consulting firm, from 1989 to 1992. At QueTel, she directed consulting engagements in strategic planning and financial systems, including work for the Library of Congress.

From 1984 to 1989, she was a staff consultant, manager and principal with Arthur Young & Co. (now Ernst and Young), directing projects for industry and government. She served as a project manager for the strategic planning review of the Library of Congress in 1988-89. ◆

Stanley Kunitz Finds the Way

New Poet Laureate Comes to the Library

BY CRAIG D'OOGE

Few people get to hear their own eulogy, yet alone deliver it. But on Oct. 12, the Library's new 95-year-old poet laureate, Stanley Kunitz, at times seemed to be doing just that.

He opened the reading by announcing that he was worried about the young man who wrote the poem he was about to read. The poem was called "Vita Nova" and he wrote it when he was 23. He had reread it the night before, he said, with a "bit of surprise and some dismay."

Stanley Kunitz

"I began to worry about the young man who wrote it," he said. "He seemed so alone and vulnerable, yet so proud and enthralled with the conviction of his destiny. I think he needs an older friend, a mentor, to show him the way. I'd like to volunteer, but I guess it is too late."

The poem could be described as "Shakespearean." The poet vows to step out of daily life and henceforth dedicate himself to eternity. It is the kind of vow only a young person would make. The last stanza:

> Moon of the soul, accompany me now,
> Shine on the colosseums of my sense,
> Be in the tabernacles of my brow.
> My dark will make, reflecting from
> your stones,
> The single beam of all my life intense.

Granted, reflection and self-assessment come naturally to old age, but Stanley Kunitz seems to have been born a 95-year-old man. Understanding his relationship to himself and the universe has been the task of what, soon, will constitute a lifetime. But this predilection also has provided a creative tool. As he writes at the beginning of his recently published *Collected Poems*, "Years ago I came to the realization that the most poignant of all lyric tensions stems from the awareness that we are living and dying at once."

It is apparent from his early poems that at one time he believed that the power of intellect alone could resolve that tension. However, in the more or less chronological selection of poems he read during his appearance, the development of a different line of thought could be traced.

Sometimes it seemed as though someone else had joined him in the effort, someone younger but with an uncanny resemblance to the poet himself. The fact that one of those younger "Stanley Kunitzes" had already been appointed to the poet's post at the Library of Congress once before, from 1974 to 1976, enhanced the impression that this was, in manner of speaking, actually a group reading.

An unborn Stanley Kunitz was summoned for the next selection, "The Portrait." Mr. Kunitz told the audience the poem was about a cloud that hung over his childhood, something it took him 30 years to write about. Six weeks before he was born, his father killed himself by swallowing carbolic acid in a public park. The poem describes an incident where, as a child, he discovered his father's portrait in the attic and his mother "ripped it into shreds" and "slapped me hard." It ends, "In my sixty-fourth year/I can feel my cheek/ still burning."

He revisited his childhood again in reading "Lamplighter: 1914," a poem that amalgamates nostalgia, fantasy and history in the image of his boyhood self, standing on the wheels of a horse-driven buggy, pretending to light gas lamps on the back roads of a small town in Massachusetts. It is not often one finds oneself in the presence of a man who once drove a buggy and remembers Sarajevo, the *first* time around.

"The Old Darned Man," a prose poem he read next, shared the same theme as a poem he read later in the evening, "The Wellfleet Whale." Although this latter poem is about a completely different subject, a battered and sick whale that beached itself on Cape Cod, "The Old Darned Man" shows the same fascination with a romantic, damaged being that the world, and perhaps the universe itself, has betrayed. The story is straight out of the New England gothic tradition of Hawthorne or O. Henry. With his own marriage in tatters, the poet is drawn to write about a ragged itinerant tinker who wandered into his yard, dressed in a wedding coat mended so many times that it looks like a crazy quilt. As it turns out, the tinker was left standing at the altar, abandoned by his bride. He has walked the country mending pots ever since. The Old Darned Man, as he is known locally, is an augur of disasters to come in the poet's own life.

Autumn, Mr. Kunitz told the audience, has always been a significant season for him, and a number of the poems he chose to read ("The End of Summer," "The Round" and "Touch Me") were set at this melancholy turning point. Back when he was 79, he declared in "Passing Through" that "... Maybe/it's time for me to practice/ growing old. The way I look at it, I'm passing through a phase:/gradually I'm changing to a word."

For many poets, this would be enough. But "Touch Me," the final poem of the evening, showed that Mr. Kunitz has uncovered another truth during his extended autumnal years. As he writes at the beginning of his *Collected Poems*, "At my age, after you're done—or ruefully think you're done—with the nagging anxieties and complications of your youth, what is there left for you to confront but the great simplicities?"

The poem, and the reading, concluded with the lines that have become a kind of signature piece for the Library's twice laureled poet, now no longer in the autumn, but in a kind of Indian summer of his life:

> Darling, do you remember
> The man you married? Touch me,
> Remind me who I am.

Finally, the mentor shows the way. ◆

Mr. D'Ooge is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

'Talents, Perspectives, Contributions'

Brown Delivers Hispanic Heritage Keynote

BY KIM L. BROWN

The education of Hispanic Americans and their academic achievements must be improved if the fast growing Latino community is going to participate fully in the life of the nation.

So said Sarita E. Brown, executive director of the White House Initiative on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans, in the Library's National Hispanic Heritage Month keynote address on Sept. 27.

Sarita Brown

Describing White House efforts to address the educational needs of the Hispanic community, Ms. Brown said, "The fact that the fastest growing community in this country, the Latino community, has lower educational attainment rates creates a fault line. It places the future of our country on a fault line because today, as in no other time in our world history … the capacity to think, to reason, to analyze, is the life's blood, not only of our economy, but of our democracy."

Ms. Brown began by saying that the Library's Jefferson Building has become her favorite place of interest in Washington. "Whenever I have friends or family visiting, I tell them 'Let's visit the cathedral [of] the mind.' It is not only a gorgeous facility, but the very nature of its work, of your work … is ideas, issues and how, through the mind and through our words, we foster a continuity. It is [because of] that, I was particularly pleased to receive your invitation to come and talk to you about Hispanic Heritage Month."

Ms. Brown said she was particularly proud to be speaking at the Library about the work of the 24-member President's Advisory Commission on Educational Excellence, whose work she facilitates. In 1994 President Clinton appointed the commission, consisting of superintendents from big-city school systems, college presidents and elected officials. Since then, the commission has worked at the request of President Clinton and Secretary of Education Richard Riley to address the needs, issues and strengths of the Latino community and to focus on better education for Hispanics.

In 1994 the president signed Executive Order 12900. Ms. Brown's job is to help implement this order. She advises the president and his administration on the educational status of Hispanic Americans from early childhood through graduate and professional levels; works with 26 federal agencies to improve educational opportunities for Hispanic Americans; and assists in increasing the number of Hispanic Americans in federal employment. "Our government … absolutely needs the talents, the perspectives, the contributions of Latinos," Ms. Brown said.

The 1994 commission was charged by the president with the responsibility of looking at education from early childhood programs through grade 12, as well as undergraduate, graduate and professional education.

The commission issued a 1996 report, "Our Nation on the Fault Line: Hispanic American Education." "That report was basically the diagnosis," she said.

In effect, the report was the commission's call to action, urging local, state and federal policymakers to take deliberate and immediate steps to improve the educational achievement of Hispanics.

"To participate fully in this country requires a quality education. [But] when you look at the shortfall, the facts [are] that Latinos are still not graduating from high school in the numbers necessary, not participating in colleges and universities at the rate necessary, not becoming doctors and lawyers and college professors in the way that we need as a country," Ms. Brown said.

"If we do not have the human resources in the 21st century that we have had in the past, we are talking about a country on the fault line."

Ms. Brown said the commission is an activist group. Even though the Clinton administration took important steps after the release of the commission's 1996 report, the commission recognized that concerted national action is still

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Joseph Brooks

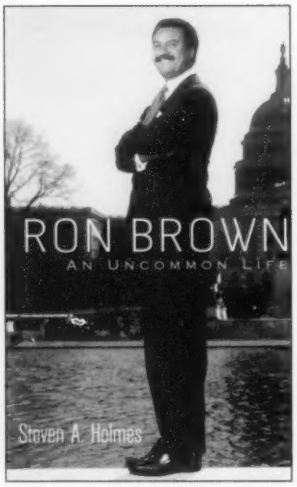
Sarita Brown urges better education for Hispanic Americans.

'A Natural Born Leader'

Holmes Discusses New Biography of Ron Brown

BY CHERYL McCULLERS

Former Secretary of Commerce Ronald H. Brown, who died in a plane crash on April 3, 1996, is the subject of a new book by *New York Times* reporter Steven A. Holmes. On Oct. 11, Mr. Holmes discussed *Ron Brown: An Uncommon Life* as part of the "Books and Beyond" lecture series sponsored by the Library's Center for the Book.



Mr. Holmes, who is the chief race relations reporter for *The Times*, was inspired to write his book on Brown because of the cross-cultural outpouring after his death. "Brown's death evoked the kind of response normally reserved for heads of state or icons of pop culture," said Mr. Holmes. It was his charge to write a book not solely centered on Ron Brown, uncommon man, but also "the forces, events, the people that shaped him and propelled him on to excellence."

Ron Brown's great-grandfather and grandfather are responsible for pulling their family out of a low social and economic class. In 1897 the Browns built their house in Steelton, Pa., complete with seven rooms, three porches and a large hall; the backyard stabled horses. Their home was in a predominantly German community.

Ron Brown's father, William Brown, left Pennsylvania to attend Howard University in Washington, D.C. He graduated in 1940 and married Gloria Osborne. After graduating, William Brown became the first African American to be employed in a professional position at the Federal Housing and Home Financing Administration, the precursor agency to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. His job transferred him in 1947 from Boston to New York City. After six months in the position, William Brown changed careers and was hired as manager for the Hotel Theresa in Harlem.

Ronald Harmon Brown was born on Aug. 1, 1941. Doting and encouragement would come not just from loving family members but also from the African American intellectuals and celebrities that frequented the hotel. It was this special treatment from notable people that Holmes believes contributed to Ron Brown's great sense of self.

Brown's evenings were spent among the important African American personalities of the time, such as Josephine Baker, Joe Louis and Dinah Washington. His early school days were spent at Hunter College Elementary School, a predominantly white public school on Manhattan's East Side. He subsequently attended high school at White Plains High School and the Rhodes School in Manhattan. Both schools were populated by the children of middle-class African Americans.

In 1962 Brown graduated from Middlebury College in Vermont, a mostly white institution. His failing grades as a pre-med student placed him on academic probation. He rebounded by changing his major to political science. After college, he served in the Army from 1962 to 1967, commanding several units in the United States, Germany and South Korea. Mr. Holmes remarked, "His was a journey of African Americans coming from outside the system moving inside the system."

Eager to rejoin civilian life, Brown was discharged from the Army in 1967. He reenrolled at St. John's Law School and began a short-lived career as a social worker. His mother arranged an interview for him with the deputy director of the National Urban League, Mahlon Puryear. Brown seized the opportunity for employment with the National Urban League.

He began his career with the National Urban League in 1968 as a job developer-trainee adviser. While working with the Urban League, Brown continued his studies at St. John's University Law School. He graduated in 1970 and passed the bar in 1971.

Brown was promoted often by the National Urban League and by 1976 held the position of deputy executive director for programs and governmental affairs. He served the National Urban League for 11 years. Mr. Holmes remarked, "The Urban League played a large role in the development of Ron Brown." Memos between Brown and Vernon Jordan, executive director of the National Urban League (1972-1981), provided insight to Brown's business dealings and ambition.

The National Urban League Papers are housed in the Library's Manuscript Division. Mr. Holmes found the papers a "treasure trove." "I don't think I would have been able to write the book as well without access to the papers of the National Urban League here at the Library."

Brown was named director of the National Urban League's Washington office in 1973. By the mid 1970s, he had become a key player in Washington politics. He left the National Urban League in 1979 to work for Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, who sought the Democratic Party's presidential nomination. As Kennedy's deputy campaign manager, Brown devised the strategy to gain the black vote.

His political career continued to gain steam at the law firm of Patton, Boggs & Blow. The firm was renowned for its influence on Capitol Hill and ability to raise funds. Brown was hired in 1981 as a lawyer and a lobbyist. In this position, he gained more influence and formed ties with prominent leaders within the Democratic Party. Though advisers told him the political climate within the party had soured toward African Americans, in 1988 he announced his candidacy for chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Holmes spoke of the "whispering campaign" started by members of the Democratic National Committee opposed to Brown's running for chairman. Brown devised the strategy to meet discreetly with the leaders of the

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'Everybody, Somebody, Anybody, Nobody'

National Disability Employment Awareness Keynote

BY JOHN MARTIN

Claiborne D. Haughton Jr. used moral persuasion couched in humor to urge his audience to reach out to the nation's 54 million people with disabilities by promoting equal access and equal opportunity as the keynote speaker for the Library's 17th annual Disability Employment Awareness Month ceremony on Oct. 10.

Mr. Haughton was born in Thibodaux, La., with cerebral palsy and blindness in one eye. After 13 years as a ward of the Blundon Orphanage Home in Baton Rouge, he reunited with his family at the age of 18. His poverty and disability made him eligible for a state four-year vocational rehabilitation college scholarship, which he used to attend Dillard University in New Orleans where he graduated with a B. A. in biology. He is an advocate for, and an example of, the principle of full inclusion for people with disabilities.

Mr. Haughton currently serves as the principal director/director for the Department of Defense's Civilian Equal Opportunity Program. In that role, he designed and implemented DoD's award-winning Computer Accommodations Program (CAP), which provides assistive technology and services for DoD employees with disabilities and to members of the public.

Jo Ann Jenkins, Library chief of staff and senior adviser for diversity, introduced Mr. Haughton by reaffirming the Library's commitment to providing equal opportunity and access to all people with disabilities. Ms. Jenkins also cited President Clinton's recent Executive Order directing the federal government to hire 100,000 individuals with disabilities over the next five years. While not directly covered by that order, Ms. Jenkins said, the Library will participate in "this ambitious endeavor to increase employment opportunities for qualified individuals with disabilities." Last year, she added, the Library implemented its own Selective Placement Program for Qualified Individuals with Disabilities. That program has so far brought 19 new employees to the Library.

Claiborne Haughton

In his remarks, Mr. Haughton recognized the progress achieved as a result of the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act in 1990. "There are 1 million more people with disabilities working today than in 1992," Mr. Haughton said. But he warned against complacency, noting that three fourths of America's disabled remain unemployed. In addition to physical limitations, many struggle to overcome barriers raised by prejudice.

"In the year 2000 the most difficult barrier that people with disabilities face, the most painful reality, is that they are still looked upon as less than complete persons. ... This is an attitude deeply rooted in ignorance and insensitivity."

Mr. Haughton said that federal agencies must make sure that their affirmative obligations under the ADA do not get lost in bureaucracy. "I have visited many employers and asked, 'Who is responsible?' The personnel office says the EEO office. The EEO office says the personnel office. Management says both the personnel office and the EEO office."

That kind of passing the buck, Mr. Haughton said, reminded him of the story about Everybody, Somebody, Anybody and Nobody.

"There was an important job to be done, and Everybody was sure that Somebody would do it. Anybody could have done it, but Nobody did it. Somebody got angry about that because it was Everybody's job. Everybody thought Somebody would do it, but Nobody realized that Everybody would not do it. It ended up that Everybody blamed Somebody when Nobody did what Anybody could have done."

Claiborne D. Haughton Jr. began his federal service as a GS-5 trainee with the Defense Logistics Agency. Twelve years later he reached GS-16 and became a charter member of the Senior Executive Service. Mr. Haughton credits his personal success to "my faith and many kind mentors who helped me along the way." ◆

Mr. Martin is an examiner in the U.S. Copyright Office.

Brown
continued from page 266

opposition and obtain their confidence. The strategy worked and Brown was elected chairman in 1989. "He was a natural born leader," said Mr. Holmes.

Brown quickly asserted his role as chairman of the Democratic National Committee by becoming active in the search for a democratic presidential nominee. Mr. Holmes maintains that the political finesse of Brown and the Democratic National Committee staff were partly responsible for Bill Clinton's election in 1992.

During his lifetime, Ron Brown broke many barriers. He was the first African American to serve as secretary of commerce and the first black chairman of a national political party. Patton, Boggs & Blow recruited Brown, making him their first African American partner. He was the first African American member of Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity.

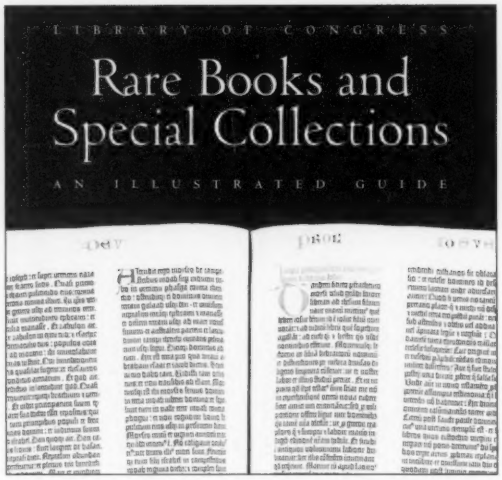
Speculations as to the circumstances surrounding the plane crash that caused Brown's death include from cover-ups to foul play. Mr. Holmes addresses the various theories in his book and also gives voice to those who doubt the conspiracy theories. ◆

Ms. McCullers is on a detail to the Public Affairs Office.

Bicentennial Background

Describing the Library's Collections

BY JOHN Y. COLE



Nearly everything the Library of Congress accomplishes depends on its incomparable collections, which are acquired, stored, preserved, organized, cataloged and shared through dozens of different Library programs. Since collection development is of such fundamental importance, it is not surprising that obtaining new collections has been an important part of the Library's Bicentennial program. The focus in particular has been on the Gifts to the Nation and Local Legacies projects. But how does the Library let members of Congress, scholars, citizens and the rest of the world know which collections and research materials it has acquired?

Traditionally it has relied on the printed word, primarily its own printed lists and catalogs, printed catalog cards and lists of recent acquisitions, specialized books, guides, pamphlets and facsimiles. In the 1990s, CD-ROMs and online information about the Library's resources on its Web site (**www.loc.gov**) began supplementing the standard printed resources. The Library has also been the subject of thousands of reports in newspapers, magazines and other publications, and on television, radio and the Internet. Some of the Library's milestones in describing and publicizing its collections:

The 19th Century

The Library publishes its first catalog, *Catalogue of the Books, Maps and Charts Belonging to the Library of the Two Houses of Congress* in 1802. In 1815 Librarian of Congress George Watterston (1815-1829) produces a catalog of Thomas Jefferson's library that was arranged according to Jefferson's classification system, *Catalogue of the Library of the United States: To Which Is Annexed, a Copious Index, Alphabetically Arranged.* Until the Civil War, because its collections grew slowly, the Library periodically was able to issue printed book catalogs and supplements that listed its holdings. In 1867 Librarian of Congress Ainsworth Rand Spofford (1864-1897) writes a detailed report for Congress about the contents and research potential of collector Peter Force's library of Americana, which Spofford successfully acquired the same year. In 1869 he prepares the Library's first printed subject catalog (the two-volume *Catalogue of the Library of Congress: Index of Subjects),* but the next year he centralizes all U.S. copyright activities at the Library, and soon he will be swamped with incoming collections, as the copyright law required that two copies of works submitted for copyright be deposited with the Library. The Library was rapidly outgrowing its quarters in the U.S. Capitol. From this time, until the Jefferson Building opened in 1897, the Library was forced to stop all cataloging and publishing activities.

1901

Under the leadership of Librarian of Congress Herbert Putnam (1899-1939), the Library begins sharing information about its holdings through the sale and distribution of printed catalog cards and by taking the first steps in the development of a national union catalog. It also produces three significant publications that describe its collections: *A Calendar of Washington Manuscripts in the Library of Congress, A Check List of American Newspapers in the Library of Congress,* and *A List of Maps of America in the Library of Congress.*

1904

Putnam announces the publication, for the first time, of historical texts from the Library's collections, specifically the *Journals of the Continental Congress* and the *Records of the Virginia Company.* The Librarian explains his three reasons for publishing these manuscripts: to "save excessive wear and tear upon the originals," to "enable the texts to be studied by investigators who cannot come to Washington," and to "promote a proper understanding and representation of American history." In his *Annual Report* for 1901, Putnam begins listing recent purchases and manuscript accessions and lists all newspapers "currently on file in the Library of Congress." The *Annual Report* remains the most important publication for describing the collections until the mid-1940s.

1943

Librarian of Congress Archibald MacLeish (1939-1943) establishes the Library of Congress *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions.* The new journal's purpose is to publicize the Library's collections and programs and, technically speaking, it is a supplement to the *Annual Report.*

1949

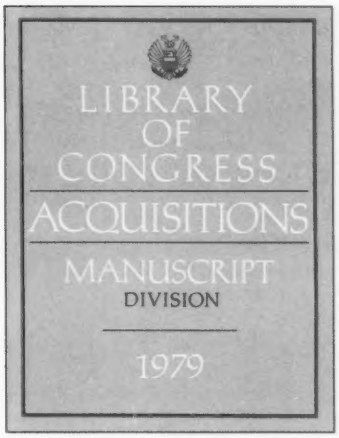
The Library publishes *A Guide to the Special Book Collections in the Library of Congress,* a 66-page publication that mentions 140 book collections, compiled by Shirley Pearlove.

1980

The Library publishes *Special Collections in the Library of Congress: A Selective Guide,* by Annette Melville, a 464-page book "limited to describing 269 of the Library's many special collections."

1981

The Library inaugurates a new series of separately published reports that will introduce new acquisitions



in each of its specialized research collections. The first (above) describes the Manuscript Division's acquisitions in 1979.

1987

James H. Billington becomes the 13th Librarian of Congress. One of his chief goals is to harness the power of technology to share the Library's collections as widely as possible.

1990

The Library begins digitizing selected American history collections and distributing these electronic collections selectively for evaluation to 44 test sites in 27 states.

1992

With financial assistance from the Madison Council, which was established by Dr. Billington to help the Library of Congress "share its unique resources with the nation and the world," the Library publishes the first in a series of brief, well-illustrated guides to its special collections, *Rare Books and Special Collections: An Illustrated Guide* (opposite). The same year the Library publishes *Keys to the Encounter: A Library of Congress Resource Guide to the Study of the Age of Discovery*, the first in a series of detailed collection descriptions about specific topics. Also in 1992, the Library presents its first online version of a major exhibition: "Revelations from the Russian Archives."

1993

With congressional approval, on April 30, the Library permits public electronic access via the Internet to the Library of Congress Information System, which contains 27 million bibliographic records. In June the Library establishes a World Wide Web site at **www.loc.gov**.

1994

On Oct. 13, Dr. Billington announces gifts totaling $13 million that will enable the Library to support a five-year National Digital Library Program for digitizing and making available on the Internet millions of items from the American history collections.

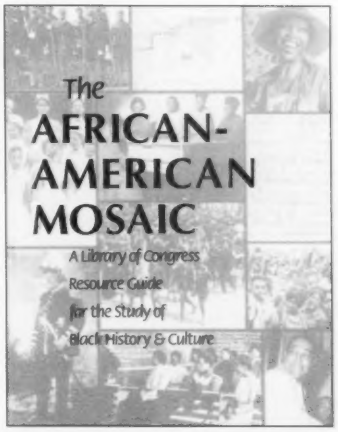
1997

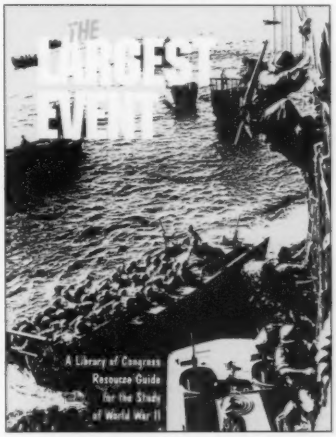
In cooperation with the Library, Alfred A. Knopf publishes *Eyes of the Nation: A Visual History of the United States*, a 384-page book based on the Library's special collections that contains more than 500 illustrations, most of them in full color. Simultaneously ArtLook Inc. publishes a companion CD-ROM that includes more than 2,500 images, specially created multimedia exhibits, and access to the Library's Web site.

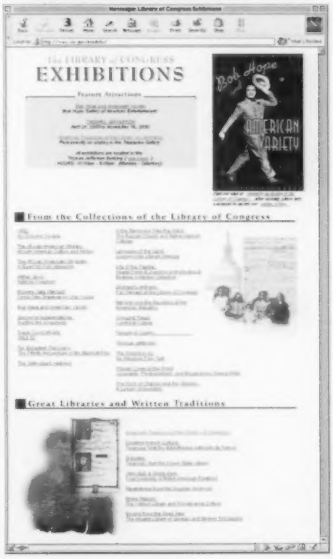
2000

On its 200th birthday, the Library unveils a new Web site (**www.americaslibrary.gov**) designed specifically for families. The Library receives unprecedented publicity for all its Bicentennial activities. The Library, in cooperation with other research institutions, reaches its Bicentennial goal of making more than 5 million items of American history available without charge over the Internet. More than 85 of the digitized collections, containing millions of items, are documents, manuscripts, films, photographs and sound recordings from the Library of Congress.

Mr. Cole is director of the Center for the Book and co-chair of the Bicentennial Steering Committee. ◆







The Library uses both print and electronic resources to describe its collections (clockwise from top): resource guides for the study of black history and culture (1993) and World War II (1994); the Web site for Library exhibitions; and an American Memory collection from the Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

Fanfare for an Uncommon Man

Library Releases Aaron Copland Collection Online

BY WILDA HEISS

The November release of the online version of the Aaron Copland Collection at the Library of Congress befittingly celebrates the centennial of the birth of the preeminent 20th century American composer Aaron Copland (1900-1990).

Through the generosity of the Aaron Copland Fund for Music, administered by James Kendrick, and the publisher of Copland's music, Boosey & Hawkes Inc., administered by Carolyn Kalett, portions of Copland's music sketches, personal correspondence, unpublished writings and photographs are available to the general public from the Library's American Memory Web Site at **www.loc.gov**.

On June 10, 1921, on board the steamer *France*, Copland wrote: "Dear Ma & Pa—I have decided to write you a little every day and so give you an idea of life on board this boat. ..."

Thus began a journey for Copland that significantly shaped the course of his life. After three years of study in Paris, Copland returned home to America and began a full life of composing, performing, writing, lecturing and eventually conducting. Musical audiences in America were first introduced to Copland's music at the 1925 premiere of his *Symphony for Organ and Orchestra* by the New York Symphony Orchestra under Walter Damrosch, whose comment at the concert was, "Ladies and gentlemen, I am sure you will agree that if a gifted young man can write a symphony like this at 23, within five years he will be ready to commit murder!" Fortunately, Damrosch's joke was never taken seriously. Today, Aaron Copland's music is well known and performed to audiences throughout the world.

Victor Kraft

Aaron Copland by candlelight, at a studio in the Berkshires, 1946

The online collection presents approximately 5,000 images, selected from Copland's music sketches, correspondence, writings and photographs in the Aaron Copland Collection and other collections in the Music Division at the Library of Congress. A timeline of important events in Copland's life is offered along with the complete, revised finding aid to the collection. An essay on Copland's music places many of his best-known and most significant works in the context of his development as a composer. This essay and a Works List have been prepared by Wayne Shirley, a music specialist in the Music Division.

To preserve the look of the original documents in the electronic version, the black-and-white photographic materials have been scanned in a grayscale format, and the other materials, including color photographic materials, were scanned in color to capture the various tones of the different pencils and ink in the music sketches, correspondence and writings. One notable exception is the previously scanned correspondence to

Copland's parents, Harris and Sarah Copland, outside their store on Washington Avenue , Brooklyn, during their retirement sale in 1922.

Victor Kraft

Victor Kraft

The composer's work benefited from his close relationship with the great musical minds of his time. He collaborates (above) with Leonard Bernstein, ca. 1940; Copland with Serge Koussevitzky and Nadia Boulanger, ca. 1939

Leonard Bernstein from Copland provided by a link to the existing online Leonard Bernstein Collection, which was originally scanned in grayscale.

The complete Aaron Copland Collection of about 400,000 items was acquired by the Library in 1989. Before this time, Copland had periodically donated the original manuscripts to some of his music beginning in the mid-1950s, all of which became gifts to the Library. The collection encompasses the full and rich career of this composer, performer, teacher, writer, conductor, commentator, lecturer and administrator, and is one of the most extensive and comprehensive collections in the Music Division. It spans the dates 1884-1991, with the bulk of the materials covering the 1920s through the 1970s. The collection is the primary resource for research on Aaron Copland and a major resource for the study of musical life in 20th century America.

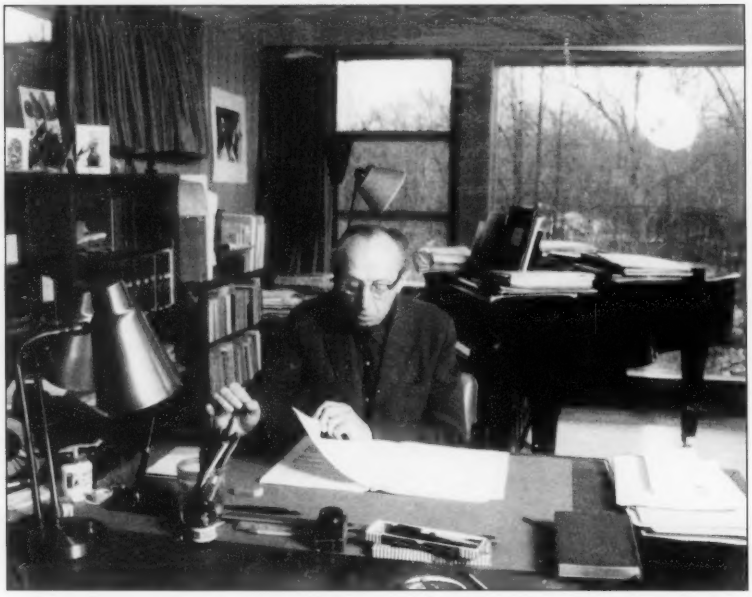
Boosey and Hawkes has granted permission for the online publication of the unpublished music sketches for 31 works by Copland. The manuscripts of these sketches provide insights into the origins of these compositions. The final, finished works are published and available only in print form. The online selected music sketches encompass the spectrum of styles and media—ballet, orchestra, stage, film, chamber, piano and voice—in which Copland composed. On his return from Paris in 1924, Copland searched for a musical expression that was distinctively American and did not resemble or duplicate European traditions. To this end during his composing years, he incorporated various elements of jazz, Latin American rhythms, folk music, tunes of the American West, "modernism," and even "serialism" in different works. Copland's popularity today centers on the easily accessible music, such as the ballets, *Appalachian Spring, Rodeo* and *Billy the Kid,* and the patriotic *Lincoln Portrait* and *Fanfare for the Common Man.* The sampling of Copland's music sketches on the Web site will acquaint users with less familiar and often neglected works to broaden their appreciation.

The site also contains more than 800 letters, telegrams and postcards

Victor Kraft

Aaron Copland with playright Thornton Wilder, 1948

Copland with fellow composer and friend Benjamin Britten, ca. 1950; the composer works in his study at Rock Hill.



of Aaron Copland, spanning the years 1921-1986. Many of these come from other Library collections, including the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Collection, the Irving Fine Collection, the Serge Koussevitzky Collection, the *Modern Music* Magazine Archives and the Leonard Bernstein Collection. The texts of the correspondence have also been digitized and, therefore, are searchable by word. Not only are the early letters to his "Ma & Pa" from his first trip to France digitized; also online are letters to his Parisian teacher, Nadia Boulanger, and fellow composers Arthur Berger, Leonard Bernstein, Paul Bowles, Benjamin Britten, Carlos Chavez, Israel Citkowitz, Irving Fine, Walter Piston, Roger Sessions and William Strickland. The other letters are to people who were important to Copland and supported him in his career, such as Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, who commissioned two works from Copland through the foundation she established at the Library of Congress; Serge Koussevitzky, who also commissioned a work by Copland through his foundation; Minna Lederman, to whom Copland contributed numerous magazine articles for *Modern Music;* and the famous lexiconist Nicolas Slonimsky.

Even though Copland wrote many letters to many people and wrote many articles, in an amusing 1927 letter to Slonimsky he bemoaned writing: "Dear Kolya [a nickname], —I'm a pig! I'm a pig and a sinner and a wretch. But apparently I'd rather be all those things than write a letter. I detest writing letters and it is my great ambition in this world to find a friend who'll love me so that he'll be willing to write me letters without ever expecting an answer. (Did ever selfishness go further?) But even a pig has a conscience and my conscience has been giving me no rest for the past week saying 'Aaron, my boy, you simply got to write to your old friend Kolya.'"

For the first time, Copland's unpublished writings, representing drafts for articles, lectures and speeches, are available online. Although the text is not searchable by word, the selected items show the divergent subjects on which Copland wrote or lectured and, in some cases, display his literary, editorial processes. Besides the two autobiographical titles, in one of which he writes on "the creation of an art music" as one of "humanity's truly unique achievements," he wrote about his own music and about other composers and their music.

On his own music, he describes his collaboration with Martha Graham on *Appalachian Spring,* which was commissioned by the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation for the Library of Congress and received the Pulitzer Prize for music in 1945, as well as his three major solo piano works, his film music and other works. He frequently presented his personal viewpoints and reflections not only about his American contemporaries, but also about Mozart, Berlioz, Pierre Boulez, Michael Tippett, Darius Milhaud, Dmitri Shostakovitch, Gabriel Faure, Franz Liszt, Gustav Mahler, Igor Stravinsky, Serge Prokofiev, Benjamin Britten and Zoltán Kodály. For

Copland was active all his life as both composer and conductor, here rehearsing with William Warfield in 1963; raking leaves at his home in Ridgefield, Ct., in 1946; enjoying an ice cream cone at Interlaken in 1970.

example, in his tribute to Benjamin Britten on his 50th birthday, he recalled his visit to the composer's place, the Old Mill at Snape, in Suffolk, England, in which he remembered best "the exchange of musical impressions of all sorts." About Leonard Bernstein's gifts, he said it was "impossible to imagine the American musical scene in the last quarter century without him." Copland also wrote about other people who had influenced his life. His 1960 tribute to his teacher, Nadia Boulanger, who, more than anyone, made a lasting impression, begins "It is almost forty years since first I rang the bell at Nadia Boulanger's Paris apartment."

The online Copland collection includes a Photo Gallery of around 100 photographs selected from the more than 12,000 photographic materials in the Aaron Copland Collection. The digitized images fall into five broad categories: "Family," "Copland Alone," "Copland's Music," "Copland with Other Composers and People" and "Places and Events." The more unusual or, perhaps, amusing and less familiar online photographs show Copland in informal settings such as raking leaves, posing with cows and eating an ice cream cone at Interlaken, Switzerland, in 1970. The more serious ones capture Copland with family members and fellow composers, during performances of his music, with notable cultural figures and during his travels throughout the world.

The online Aaron Copland Collection presents a sampling of materials from a life devoted to music as a composer, performer, teacher, writer or conductor. In the conclusion of the second volume of his autobiography, co-written with Vivian Perlis, Copland commented on his "good fortune" to spend his life "with the art of music" by saying: "Perhaps the answer to why a man such as myself composes is that art summarizes the most basic feelings about being alive. ... By reflecting the time in which one lives, the creative artist gives substance and meaning to life as we live it. Life seems so transitory! It is very attractive to set down some sort of permanent statement about the way we feel, so that when it's all gone, people will be able to go to our art works to see what it was like to be alive in our time and place—20th century America." ◆

Ms. Heiss is a music specialist and co-curator of the Aaron Copland Collection in the Music Division.

Victor Kraft

Understanding Armenian Genocide

Joint Conference Held with Holocaust Museum

BY PROSSER GIFFORD

A daylong conference on Sept. 28 at the Library on "The American Response to the Armenian Genocide (1915-1923)" was preceded the night before at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum with a discussion by Martin Gilbert of the atrocities of the 20th century.

Mr. Gilbert began with an overview of the Boer War (1899-1902), when the British instituted "concentration camps." He then mentioned the horrors of King Leopold II's Congo during the turn of the 20th century, the massacres of Armenians in 1895 and 1904, and the bloodbath of the first World War (1914-1918), which included the Ottoman Empire's Armenian genocide of 1915-16. He then spoke of the loss of 46 million lives during the second World War before moving to the contemporary genocides in Cambodia, Rwanda and Kosovo.

Carl Cox

Rep. Frank Pallone Jr. (D-N.J.) (far right) and other conference attendees view an exhibition at the Library on Armenian genocide.

Both the concept of genocide and the word itself derive from the barbarities inflicted on the Armenians. Rafael Lemkin, who had strong personal feelings about the Armenian massacres, coined the term, which came into general usage in 1944 with the further specification in United Nations documents of "crimes against humanity." Mr. Gilbert drew another connection: Hitler's riveting remark to his generals on Aug. 22, 1939, as they were poised to invade Poland, that they should be merciless in the territory Germany wished to reclaim, because "who, after all, is today speaking of the destruction of the Armenians?"

Professor Jay Winter of Cambridge University began the following day by arguing that World War I "created the space for genocidal acts." When the trench warfare on the Western front bogged down into "industrial siege warfare," leading to the use of poison gas, the demonization of the enemy, the merging of military and civilian fronts, the bombing of cities and the mobilization of "total war" that made the homefront an integral part of the war effort, any restraints inherited from 19th century conceptions of war disappeared.

The Gallipoli campaign, and the success of Russian forces (including Armenian units from Russian Armenia) in eastern Turkey, gave the Turks an excuse and an opportunity to begin systematic killings and deportations of Armenians in 1915, which worsened as the war dragged on.

The Armenians' increasingly desperate plight was witnessed firsthand by American consular officials and American missionaries living in some of the smaller cities of Ottoman Turkey. Clara Barton and four Red Cross teams had verified the earlier sufferings of Armenians in 1896. In 1915-18 consular and missionary reports were sent home by diplomatic pouch, by letters (sometimes using personal or biblical codes to evade the censor), by news reports (usually filed from Constantinople rather than the interior) and by volunteers who eventually organized into the Near East Relief Committee. Information came to Secretary of State Lansing, to President Wilson and to members of Congress, especially Henry Cabot Lodge, to missionary societies and to the newspaper-reading public. American sympathy for the Armenian anguish was complicated by several factors: the United States was not at war against the Ottoman Empire (even after 1917), there was very little that could be done to bring force (or even relief) to bear without the consent of the Ottoman government, and the United States was suspicious of British and French designs upon Ottoman territory.

The conference analyzed at length the kinds of information Americans received and the actions it provoked in Congress and internationally. By 1919 and the Versailles conference, there was considerable sentiment for the United States becoming the mandatory power for an Armenian Mandate. Two independent commissions in 1919—the King Crane Commission and the American Military Mission—confirmed the horrors visited upon the Armenians and urged that the United states accept an Armenian mandate. In the end this did not happen because of President Wilson's insistence that the League of Nations be ratified first (it never was) and because political rivalries between Republicans and Democrats in the Senate vitiated the consensus that would have been required to accept a mandate in eastern Turkey.

Nonetheless, the evidence accumulated by a wide variety of individuals, including the Turkish Military Tribunal after the war, leaves little doubt of the intention to effect a systematic criminal plan to destroy Armenians and Armenian culture "under cover of war." A small exhibition accompanying the conference displayed some of the textual and photographic evidence of the destruction of 1.4 million Armenians. That the perpetrators escaped justice is a final irony in a bleak story, offset only in part by individual deeds of generosity, heroism and sacrifice on the part of Armenian survivors and their American supporters. ◆

Mr. Gifford is director of the Office of Scholarly Programs.

The Needs of Children

Lecture Features Drs. Brazelton and Greenspan

BY AUDREY FISCHER

One of America's most respected pediatricians, Dr. T. Berry Brazelton, and its most influential child psychiatrist, Dr. Stanley I. Greenspan, give the nation a checkup on how we are raising our children in their new book, *The Irreducible Needs of Children: What Every Child Must Have to Grow, Learn, and Flourish*—and the diagnosis is poor.

"The United States is the least child- and family-oriented society in the civilized world," said Dr. Brazelton during a book discussion held at the Library on Oct. 10. "Our research and knowledge is way ahead of our commitment. We know that if children get what they need during the first three years of life, they will have a good self-image, an ability to care about others, an eagerness to learn and even a better sense of humor," observed Dr. Brazelton. "It is during these years that we have an opportunity for prevention."

Dr. Brazelton, one of 84 individuals honored as a "Living Legend" as part of the Library's Bicentennial celebration on April 24, 2000, has been a longtime advocate for working families. He has testified before Congress in support of the need for family and medical leave.

"We shouldn't put the blame on parents," warned Dr. Brazelton. Instead, he believes national, state and local governments, as well as businesses, must help to remove some of the many stress factors affecting working families.

Dr. Brazelton was joined by his coauthor Dr. Greenspan. While the two do not always agree on how to solve the problem, they both concur on the scope of the problem and share a clear vision of the seven basic or "irreducible" needs of children. Through their work, they have identified the needs for: continuous nurturing relationships; physical protection, safety and regulation; experiences tailored to individual differences; developmentally appropriate experiences; limit setting, structure and expectations; stable, supportive communities and cultural continuity; and the need to protect the future.

The conversation, moderated by *Washington Post* family advice columnist Marguerite Kelley, focused primarily on the need for nurturing relationships.

"As the politicians often ask, 'Are we better off now than 30 years ago?'" asked Dr. Greenspan. From the perspective of an eight-month-old baby, his answer is decidedly no, given the number of children in day care, the state of public education and the overloaded mental health system. Of particular concern to him is the lack of time given to children in today's fast-paced society.

"These chains of interaction are building blocks of intelligence, self-esteem and ability to trust," said Dr. Greenspan. "The nurturing side of the equation is missing." Instead, he believes the trend is toward "survival of the fittest."

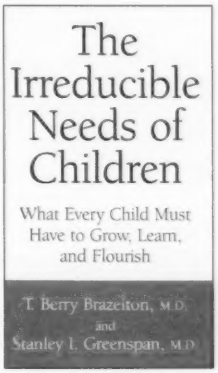
Dr. Greenspan seems to be committed to at least one parent staying home with young children, and discussed the impact on children of parents who are too stressed to be closely engaged in their children's lives. Dr. Brazelton recognizes the need to involve fathers and the need for improved day care. Both agree that the vast majority of institutional day care centers, and nearly as many family day care providers, offer substandard care.

"Our child care is deplorable," said Dr. Brazelton. "Many children are in situations that neither you nor I would tolerate." As a result, he observed that children do "grief work" in order to cope. This includes relying on defense mechanisms such as denial, projection and detachment—none of which bodes well for society as a whole.

Dr. Greenspan wants parents to "cut back" on activities that take them outside of the home. He believes that if parents are educated about the critical importance of doing so, they will make the right choices. While Dr. Brazelton agrees that the first three years of life are a critical time in child development and ideally a time when they should be cared for by nurturing adults, he feels parents should continue to fight for better child care. "They will have to keep fighting because institutions are insensitive," he said. "Our public policy is driven by politics, not by science," echoed Dr. Greenspan.

Larica Perry

Moderator Marguerite Kelly, *Washington Post* family advice columnist, with T. Berry Brazelton and Stanley Greenspan, who discussed their new book (below) at the Library Oct. 10.


The Irreducible Needs of Children
What Every Child Must Have to Grow, Learn, and Flourish
T. Berry Brazelton, M.D.
and
Stanley I. Greenspan, M.D.

Both share similar concerns about meeting children's needs in our overcrowded public classrooms. Neither believe that higher standards, more testing or even better teacher training will fix the problem if, as a society, we just pretend to be committed to improving education. It will take, in part, reduced class size so that teachers can nurture students and appreciate their individual differences and learning styles. That will take money, which both believe is worth spending.

"Stan and I stuck our necks out," said Dr. Brazelton, referring to the publication of their controversial new book. "We did it because it has to be done. If it works, it works, if not, we just have to keep trying."

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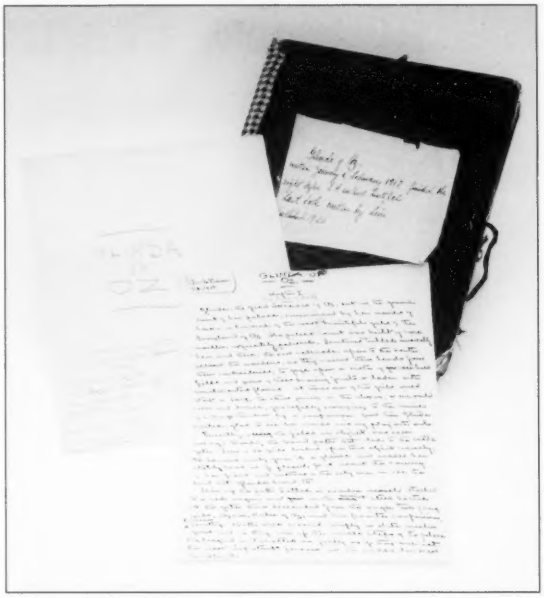
'Glinda of Oz'

Baum Descendants Present Manuscript to Library



The handwritten manuscript for L. Frank Baum's *Glinda of Oz*, his final book in the Oz series, recently donated to the Library by three members of the Baum family.

Thousands of visitors to the Library saw the *Glinda of Oz* manuscript displayed in the recent exhibition "The Wizard of Oz: An American Fairy Tale"; it was on loan from the descendants and heirs of L. Frank Baum. Now the manuscript has been given to the Library by Gita Dorothy Morena, the great-granddaughter of L. Frank Baum; Craig Frederick Mantele, Baum's great-grandson; and Janet Baum Donaldson, Baum's granddaughter.

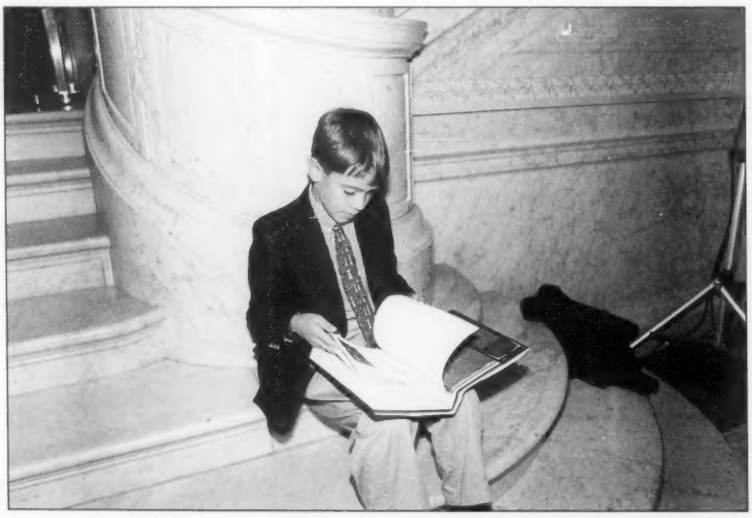
"I am pleased to announce that the Baum family has agreed to donate this splendid manuscript, in this year of the library's Bicentennial, as a special Gift to the Nation," said James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress. "While the 1920 first edition of this book resides in the Rare Book Division, the manuscript will go directly from the exhibit case to the Manuscript Division for custody and use by scholars."

Glinda of Oz, the 14th book in the Oz series by L. Frank Baum, was published after his death. It relates the experiences of Princess Ozma of Oz and Dorothy in their hazardous journey to the home of the Flatheads and the magic isle of the Skeezers, and how they were rescued from dire peril by the sorcery of Glinda the Good. Many of the names in the story are especially meaningful because of the family's close relationship to the book. The heirs donated the manuscript in accord with the last wishes of Baum's granddaughter, Ozma Baum Mantele.

The 125-page manuscript is written clearly in black ink with some penciled additions on 8½-by-11-inch unlined paper. It is enclosed in an annotated cardboard binder covered in blue cloth with a blue gingham spine and secured by three cotton ties. The author's pencil holograph title page includes the words: "MS completed Feb. 17th by L. Frank Baum."

"We are delighted to make this donation," the Baum heirs wrote in their letter to the Library. "It has been 100 years since Dorothy's adventures in Oz were first published with *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*. Her travels in that magical kingdom have become an integral part of American culture, and we are happy to contribute this manuscript for the American public to enjoy. May all who read L. Frank Baum's words develop inner wisdom, compassion and courage, and like Dorothy, find their way home."

The manuscript is available for study in the Manuscript Reading Room, located in the James Madison Building, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., with prior arrangement with Literary Manuscript Specialist Alice Birney at (202) 707-5383 or via e-mail at abir@loc.gov. ◆



A young member of the International Wizard of Oz Club carefully reviews a pre-publication copy of the annotated *Wizard of Oz* by Oz historian and L. Frank Baum biographer Michael Patrick Hearn. The Library and the International Wizard of Oz Club recently hosted a centennial celebration marking the first publication of Baum's *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*.

GLIN 2000: Progress and Challenges

BY JANICE HYDE AND NATALIE GAWDIAK

The Seventh Annual Directors' Meeting of the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN) was held on Sept. 5-8 in the Library's Mumford Room.

The meeting began on an upbeat note as Dr. Billington greeted the international participants with a reference to the assessment of GLIN in the recent report of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), which praised GLIN as a "worthy" effort that exemplifies the kinds of linkages with other institutions that the study recommended.

Following Dr. Billington's remarks, Law Librarian Rubens Medina implored the members to continue their commitment to the GLIN standards of currency and completeness. Mr. Medina remarked that, "with so much available on Internet, our legislators now have increased expectations. We need to make GLIN the database of first resort for the laws of nations, and this will only happen when our records are complete and up to date."

A New Charter

One of the highlights of the meeting was a decision made concerning the future of the GLIN organization. GLIN members unanimously supported the principle of a new organizational structure, necessitated by the network's growth. The culmination of two years of discussion, GLIN's new charter will be more formal, outlining members' rights and obligations. To date, GLIN nations have signed a provisional *GLIN: Guiding Principles* document. The expanded principles have been revised, *pro bono,* by attorneys Tedson Meyers and Gwyneth Hambley of Coudert Brothers. Under the new arrangement, to be reviewed and adopted by the network, the right of GLIN members to retain their own data remains at the heart of the new bylaws, which are supplemented by new procedures for election of officers and the conduct of GLIN business in general.

GLIN MERCOSUR Regional Meeting Report

A regional development featured at this year's meeting was unveiled in a report from the MERCOSUR nations (the "southern market" countries of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay) which staged a regional GLIN meeting in the spring. Hosted by the GLIN station in Montevideo, Uruguay, and supported by the Inter-American Development Bank, this meeting provided the opportunity for the MERCOSUR countries to discuss methods of adopting GLIN standards.

Satellite Communication Demonstration at NASA

NASA, one of GLIN's partner institutions, welcomed GLIN members on a field trip to the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center to demonstrate the lightning speed of satellite communication and how it applies to GLIN. The demonstration of a few typical GLIN transactions showed how they are routed through a VSAT (Very Small Aperture Terminal) satellite dish owned by GLIN, up to a satellite owned by PanAmSat (which generously donated the connection time) and back through a second GLIN-owned VSAT. Although the transactions traveled some 44,000 miles in their round trip, the elapsed time was a matter of seconds. After some additional experimentation at NASA, GLIN intends to provide information to nations that have poor terrestrial communications links so that they might explore the possibility of such linking to GLIN via satellite.

Six New Potential Members

In his opening statement, Mr. Medina informed those assembled that this year marks the 50th anniversary of the Law Library's indexing of Latin American law. Both the historical roots of GLIN and its expanding scope were symbolized by the attendance of representatives of six potential new GLIN member nations: Costa Rica, Ecuador, Japan, Mali, Nicaragua and Peru.

GLIN in Use in the U.S.

While the focus of yearly meetings usually centers on administrative and technical matters, discussions were also held concerning GLIN from the users' perspective. The representative from the United Nations, Rosemary Noona, librarian for the U. N. Office of Legal Affairs, noted that GLIN is an excellent source of foreign law. She stressed, however, that, "librarians and others not so familiar with GLIN have to be made to realize that GLIN is in its infancy. It does not yet contain all countries, as some librarians automatically assume."

Despite the need for further development, GLIN has been enthusiastically received, Ms. Noona noted. One librarian from a Southern university library "with scant foreign law holdings told me she is very happy with the GLIN database and uses it all the time," Ms. Noona said. "It's good to hear this positive feedback." ◆

Ms. Hyde is a Law Library program officer. Ms. Gawdiak is a research and information analyst.

Children
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T. Berry Brazelton, M. D., is professor emeritus at Harvard Medical School and founder of the Child Development Unit at Boston Children's Hospital. He is the author of many best-selling books, including *Touchpoints, Infants and Mothers* and *To Listen to a Child.* His Neonatal Behavior Assessment scale is used worldwide, and his research has influenced the entire field of child development.

Stanley Greenspan, M. D., is clinical professor of psychiatry and pediatrics at George Washington University School of Medicine. His pioneering works, which have been translated into more than a dozen languages, include *The Growth of the Mind, Building Healthy Minds* and *The Child with Special Needs.*

The Irreducible Needs of Children: What Every Child Must Have to Grow, Learn, and Flourish, a 176-page, hardcover book, is available for $23 in major bookstores and through Perseus Publishing. ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office. Annlinn Grossman, of the Library's Conservation Division, contributed to this article.

Musical Acquisitions

Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco Collection Received

The large archives of 20th century composer Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco (1895-1968) have been given to the Library of Congress by the composer's son Lorenzo Castelnuovo-Tedesco, and Lisbeth Castelnuovo-Tedesco, widow of the composer's son Pietro. Together with an extensive collection of music manuscripts that the composer and his family gave to the Library in the past, and a number of manuscripts by Castelnuovo-Tedesco in the Library's Moldenhauer Archives, this collection is now the preeminent archives for the study of this important composer.

The collection contains manuscript and printed music, programs, reviews of Castelnuovo-Tedesco's music, contracts, photographs and related materials.

In addition, the collection includes correspondence from many of the 20th century's major musical figures, such as Samuel Barber, John Barbirolli, Bernard Berenson, Ernest Block, Katherine Dunham, Eileen Farrell, Jascha Heifetz, Erich Leinsdorf, Lotte Lehmann, Gian Carlo Menotti, Dimitri Mitropoloulos, Hans Moldenhauer, Pierre Monteux, Charles Munch, André Previn, Harold Schonberg, Andrés Segovia, Nicolas Slonimsky, Leopold Stokowski, Arturo Toscanini and many others. A large body of family correspondence also accompanies the collection.

Castelnuovo-Tedesco was a prolific composer, although much of his music remained unpublished during his lifetime. He wrote for nearly every performing medium, including opera, ballet and film; he also composed orchestral, choral, chamber, vocal and piano works. A long association with guitarist Andrés Segovia inspired Castelnuovo-Tedesco to write a significant number of works for guitar.

Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco, born into a Florentine Jewish family in 1895, attended the Cherubini Conservatory in Florence, where he studied piano with Edgardo del Valle and composition with Ildebrando Pizzetti. Fame and success came early to Castelnuovo-Tedesco, thanks to his skill as performer and composer as well as the support of Alfredo Casella and the Società Nazionale di Musica Moderna. Many of his early compositions figured prominently in the programs of Italian and other European orchestras and performing ensembles between the two world wars. Arturo Toscanini and the New York Philharmonic Orchestra premiered several of Castelnuovo-Tedesco's works, including *I profeti* (Violin Concerto No. 2) in 1933 with Jascha Heifetz as soloist, and, in 1935, *Cello Concerto* with Gregor Piatigorsky as the soloist. In 1939 the composer was the soloist in the premier of his *Second Piano Concerto* with the New York Philharmonic, this time under the baton of John Barbirolli.

In 1939, because of the unstable political situation in Italy, Castelnuovo-Tedesco and his family emigrated to the United States with the assistance of both Heifetz and Toscanini. He eventually settled in Beverly Hills, Calif., where he died in 1968.

Included among Castelnuovo-Tedesco's post-immigration compositions are the *Concerto for Two Guitars* (1962); a large number of works inspired by Shakespeare, including *Overture to A Midsummer Night's Dream* (1940) and some vocal pieces. He also wrote an opera, *The Merchant of Venice*, which won first prize in an international competition sponsored by *La Scala* in 1958, and a number of guitar solos, written mostly at the request of Andrés Segovia. Like so many other European immigrants of his era, Castelnuovo-Tedesco composed music for films ("Gaslight" and "Ten Little Indians") and was well regarded as a teacher by other film music composers such as André Previn and John Williams. ◆

Violinist Louis Kaufman's Papers Acquired

The Library recently acquired the personal papers of noted American violinist Louis Kaufman (1905-1994), thereby adding to its already rich collection of the personal papers of some of the most important American violinists of the 20th century, including Jascha Heifetz, Fritz Kreisler, Leonora Jackson McKim and Henryk Szeryng.

The gift of Annette Kaufman, Louis Kaufman's widow and longtime accompanist, provides a valuable collection of correspondence that includes letters to the Kaufmans from many important musical and artistic figures of the 20th century, including Milton Avery, Samuel Barber, Robert Russell Bennett, Leonard Bernstein, Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco, Aaron Copland, Jascha Heifetz, Bernard Herrmann, Fritz Kreisler, Francesco Malipiero, Bohuslav Martinu, Darius Milhaud, Dimitri Mitropolous, Walter Piston, Francis Poulenc, George Rochberg, Richard Rodgers, Miklós Rózsa, Henri Sauguet, William Grant Still, Ernst Toch and others.

Louis and Annette Kaufman also amassed a significant art collection, much of which they have given to major institutions such as the National Gallery of Art and Syracuse University. The Kaufmans' collecting and lending activities with other artists, museums and dealers are also reflected in the correspondence. A collection of concert programs provides an overview of the Kaufmans' illustrious career.

The collection comprises some 9,000 items and is now available to researchers in the Library's Performing Arts Reading Room.

Called "a violinist's violinist and a musician's musician" by *The New York Times*, Louis Kaufman was born in Portland, Ore., and was sent to New York's Institute of Music Art (Juilliard) at the age of 13 to study with the influ-

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Of Bugs and Men

Lecture Features French Author Bernard Werber

BY CAROL ARMBRUSTER

On Sept. 27 French author Bernard Werber (right) discussed his lifelong interests in the world of insects and humans and how he put them together in creative fiction.

Mr. Werber wrote his first story at age 7, "Les Aventures d'une puce" ("The Adventures of a Flea"). The four-page story described the daily life of humans from a flea's point of view. Mr. Werber went on to develop the themes and literary devices of this first story into both a career as a science reporter for *Le nouvel observateur* (1983-1990) and as the author of a fictional trilogy featuring ants. *The Empire of the Ants* (1998), first published in France in 1991 as *Les Fourmis,* is set in the 21st century and tells the story of a family that moves into a newly inherited house and thereby threatens the existence of the longtime resident and very vigorous ant colony.

Mr. Werber, who cites American authors Edgar Allan Poe and Philip K. Dick as important literary influences, writes an entomological thriller with philosophical implications. A work of pacifist advocacy, it examines civilizations large and small, calling into question their supremacy and endurance. *Empire of the Ants* soon became a cult favorite in France and was translated into 17 languages around the world and assigned to philosophy and natural science classes. The ant trilogy was completed with *Le Jour des fourmis* (1992) and *La Révolution des fourmis* (1995). Mr. Werber also read from his latest book, *L'Empire des anges* (2000) [*Empire of the Angels*], which is the second volume of his second trilogy, the *Thanatonautes Trilogy.* This trilogy offers a view of human civilization from a life beyond this one.

Bernard Werber

The program was sponsored by the European Division, the Science, Technology and Business Division, La Table Française, the Library of Congress Professional Association, the What If ... Science Fiction and Fantasy Forum and the Alliance Française de Washington, D.C. ◆

Ms. Armbruster is a French area specialist in the European Division.

Kaufman
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ential violinist Franz Kneisel on the recommendation of Maud Powell and Efrem Zimbalist, who were themselves violinists of the highest caliber.

Annette Leibole, a gifted pianist and fellow student at the institute, met Kaufman in 1932, married him a year later and went on to be his accompanist for more than 50 years. They settled in Los Angeles, where Kaufman was active as a studio performer for more than 14 years in the film industry—all the while continuing to give recitals there and in New York and, eventually, throughout the world.

Louis Kaufman was in great demand as a soloist in Hollywood during much of the 1930s and 1940s. His more than 400 solo film performances may be heard in "The Merry Widow," "Wuthering Heights," "Gone with the Wind," "Cleopatra," "Magnificent Obsession," "Show Boat," "Modern Times," "The Magnificent Ambersons," "The Treasure of the Sierra Madre" and "For Whom the Bell Tolls," among others.

Kaufman also recorded a number of important violin works during his long career, including Aram Khachaturian's *Violin Concerto,* the *Sonata for Violin and Piano* by Aaron Copland (with the composer at the piano) and Vivaldi's *Four Seasons* (this latter recording won him the coveted Grand Prix du Disque in 1950). He premiered several violin concertos, including those by Bohuslav Martinu, Lars-Erik Larsson, Henri Sauguet and Darius Milhaud's *Second Concerto* and *Concertino de Printemps,* and he was a champion of such contemporary composers as Robert Russell Bennett, Samuel Barber, Ernest Toch and William Grant Still. ◆

Hispanic
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necessary to raise the level of educational achievement in the Hispanic community. To this end, on Sept. 25 the commission released another report, "Creating the Will: Hispanics Achieving Educational Excellence."

Ms. Brown discussed some of the commission's findings in its assessment of "the educational pipeline" from early childhood education and beyond. "Too few Latino children are participating in Head Start programs."

The report also found fault with preparation of Latino students for college. "The fact [is], when you look throughout this country at the course offerings in junior high and high schools, you will find a disparity in the advice that we give college-going students," she said. "Look at course offerings in schools in many communities with large Latino numbers: Algebra is not offered. Geometry is not offered; it's not that it's not offered at the grade level that is recommended, [but] it's not offered. That is fixable. That is changeable."

In closing, Ms. Brown alluded to Hillary Clinton's invocation of the African proverb "It takes a village to raise a child." In the same vein, Ms. Brown said, the Sept. 25 report says: "There is a role for all of us. There is a role for parents, in support of your own children and those in your community." ◆

Mr. Brown is head of the Mail and Correspondence Control Section in the U.S. Copyright Office.

Interlibrary Loans Delivered Online

New Service Tests Using the Internet to Fill Requests

The Library of Congress is now filling interlibrary loan requests for small, fragile items by scanning the material and making the images available over the Internet.

Under the new service, still in its early stages, the requesting library is alerted that, although the item is noncirculating, it will be available at a specific time as a digital image. These images can be viewed and copied from the Library's interlibrary loan Web site and from the online cataloging record.

The service is intended to explore the practicality of scanning, storing and delivering materials as digital images within the time requirements of interlibrary loan clients. In its initial stage, the service will scan titles that are:

- in the public domain,
- noncirculating because of physical condition or age,
- able to be captured in a relatively small digital file and
- have a cataloging record on the Web in which to place a link.

The motto of the service is "Copy Once, Access Always." Items scanned so far include eyewitness accounts from the Civil War, a small volume of African American dialect poems and photographs and a farcical account of a marriage ceremony at a racetrack. These and other examples of items requested by interlibrary loan clients can be seen at: **www.loc.gov/rr/loan/digitaldocs.html**.

In the past, small items that were too fragile to circulate on interlibrary loan had to be photocopied. If the item was requested again, the same procedure had to be repeated. By scanning this material and linking the images to the cataloging record, the Library responds to the initial interlibrary loan request, helps to conserve the original item by eliminating the need for further photocopying and makes the digital copy widely accessible.

In preparation for digital delivery, each item is reviewed and treated by conservation staff as necessary, then scanned and archived as a 300 dpi TIFF image by staff from the Library's Information Technology Services. The archived images are then converted to PDF format and stored as single-item files on a publicly accessible server. PDF was chosen as the format because of its ease of access and the ability to download and print the entire work as one file. A link to the PDF file is also added to the catalog record on the Web, substituting a mouse click for a loan request in the future and increasing the accessibility of the Library's collections to remote users everywhere.

The new service began in earnest in mid-October with the delivery of a Revolutionary War broadside, a 19th century pamphlet on the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, and an item on freemasonry—all with deadlines. As the service matures, administrators will evaluate the acceptability of digital images in lieu of photocopies and exploring how to integrate a digital scanning operation into routine document delivery services.

Small items in the public domain currently make up less than 1 percent of items requested from the Library of Congress, or approximately 350 items per year at the current level of use. However, the service has already proved popular as an alternative to photocopying for rare material and may actually increase the number of items "circulated" from previously off-limits collections. ◆

Interlibrary Loan Process Now Paperless

After accepting the multipart American Library Association interlibrary loan request forms for nearly a half century, the Library of Congress has decided no longer to accept the paper form.

The decision was triggered by the Library's plans to acquire an automated system for managing its interlibrary loan traffic. If the system is to be efficient, all requests must be machine-readable and in a format that can be accepted without being rekeyed. (For now, foreign libraries that must send IFLA vouchers with their requests will continue to use paper forms out of necessity.)

More than 90 percent of incoming requests are now received by the Library in electronic form. Only a few U.S. libraries still send requests by mail, fax and unstructured e-mail. To assist these institutions, the Library has installed a special electronic request form on its interlibrary loan Web page.

U.S. libraries that cannot send their requests by a bibliographic utility (OCLC or RLIN) should go to **www.loc.gov/rr/loan** and click on the heading "Sending a Request via OCLC, RLIN or E-mail." This will take the user to a structured loan request form that is part of the Library's Web site. Libraries should note that using this form does not require them to have their own e-mail, only to be able to access the Web.

For those interested in technology, the final verison of the form is intended to be compliant with the ISO Interlibrary Loan protocols 10160 and 10161. The form can be copied from the Web, complete with HTML coding and the protocol field labels (including hidden fields such as date and time stamps). Other libraries interested in developing protocol-compliant Web forms are invited to take advantage of the Library's form. ◆

New Law Library Hours

Effective Oct. 30, 2000, the new public service hours for the Law Library of Congress are 8:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m., Monday through Saturday. A thorough review of user service concluded that in-person use of the Law Librarys collections and services occurs between core business hours. As a result, evening hours on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday have been suspended. ◆

International Standard

Library Joins International Community on Use of Pinyin

On Oct. 1, American libraries joined the international community in using Pinyin as the standard romanization scheme for Chinese characters. The Wade-Giles romanization system, followed in American libraries for the last century, will no longer be used. In Pinyin, for example, the former Chinese leader is called "Mao Zedong," as opposed to "Mao Tse-tung" under Wade-Giles; "Qing dynasty" (Pinyin) will be used, rather than "Ch'ing." Now, the Library of Congress and other U.S. libraries are synchronized with the romanization used by other U.S.government agencies, including the Board of Geographic Names—the body that governs the form of geographic names used in Library of Congress cataloging.

Gail Fineberg

Philip Melzer (right), team leader, Korean/Chinese Cataloging Team, coordinated the Library's effort to set standards for the use of Pinyin in American libraries. Susan Tang, senior acquisitions assistant, Chinese Acquisitions Section, created the first Pinyin record for a new title, and David Tsai, head, Chinese Acquisitions Section, directed part of the effort.

Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb said, "I am elated that the Library of Congress and the American library community can now embrace an international standard that will facilitate access to Chinese materials for scholars everywhere. This stands as a major accomplishment and another excellent example of the longstanding cooperation among the Library, OCLC and the Research Libraries Group that has benefited libraries and our users throughout the world. I am extremely pleased that the Library can at last incorporate this important standardization into our cataloging activities."

In making the change to Pinyin, the Library collaborated with the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) and the Research Libraries Group (RLG) to address the conversion of the millions of Chinese-language bibliographic records in their respective databases romanized according to Wade-Giles, including the headings established from Chinese works that exist in non-Chinese records (e. g., translations of works by Mao Zedong).

"The adoption of a single romanization scheme will enhance the flow of information around the world, helping both librarians and library users wherever they are," said Jay Jordan, OCLC president and chief executive officer. "We are particularly pleased to participate in this collaborative effort and contribute to this important conversion."

"All of us were ready to work together, and once the Library of Congress set the changeover date, collaboration distinguished the entire effort," said James Michalko, president of the Research Libraries Group. "We've focused on ensuring a successful outcome, with encouragement and good advice from the community—particularly the Council on East Asian Libraries and libraries that evaluated sample conversions of their own records."

The move to Pinyin represents two years of planning and coordination among the Library, OCLC and RLG. The three organizations hosted a series of open forums in conjunction with American Library Association conferences and meetings of other professional organizations to solicit input and to keep interested stakeholders informed of conversion plans. The Library took responsibility for mounting and maintaining the "Pinyin Project" Web site, where changes to the romanization rules, a coordinated timeline and other relevant information were shared with the library community in a timely fashion.

The successful implementation of the Pinyin standard is a testament to the collaborative spirit among the staff of the Library, OCLC and RLG. Staff freely shared the specifications drafted at the Library and applied by OCLC and RLG for the conversion of authority records and bibliographic records, respectively. Representatives engaged in review and revisions until the specifications yielded acceptable test results.

OCLC completed the conversion of the affected authority records on time, enabling them to be loaded at the Library and subsequently distributed by its Cataloging Distribution Service during the week of Oct. 1. RLG will load the converted authority records for its users.

RLG took on the task of converting Library of Congress bibliographic records, using the Library's specifications. By revising the specifications based on comments of RLG members on test conversions of samples of their own records, the same specifications could be used on all RLG libraries' records. The full set of converted records was sent to both the Library and OCLC to be loaded for their constituents.

The implementers expect a transition period of one year, through Oct. 1, 2001. By that date, catalog users will no longer have to be familiar with two different romanization schemes to access Chinese authors, titles or subject headings.

More information about the joint Library of Congress/OCLC/RLG Pinyin Conversion Project, including background documents, a timeline and a series of frequently asked questions, is available on the Pinyin home page at: **www.loc.gov/catdir/pinyin/pinyin.html**. ◆

News from the Center for the Book

Literacy Promotion Update

The Center for the Book promotes literacy by supporting individual projects, promoting ideas and projects through its partnership networks and providing Web site links to literacy organizations worldwide. Its national reading promotion network, which consists of more than 90 national educational organizations, includes the major literacy organizations in the United States and more than 20 groups that promote literacy around the world.

For links to literacy organization Web sites, visit the Center for the Book's Web site (**www.loc.gov/loc/cfbook**) and consult either the "Literacy" heading under Related Organizations and Programs or the list of Reading Promotion Partners.

The center's Web site is becoming an increasingly important resource and clearinghouse for information not only about literacy projects, but also about the publications and the book, reading and library promotion projects of the national center at the Library of Congress and its affiliated centers in 41 states and the District of Columbia. In September 2000, the number of transactions on the Center for the Book's Web site reached an all-time high (53,737), double the number of transactions for September 1999 (23,926).

New Adult Literacy Report Issued by the National Coalition for Literacy

Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole represented the Library of Congress on Sept. 7 at a luncheon and panel discussion in the Rayburn House Office Building that marked the release by the National Coalition for Literacy of new recommendations for strengthening America's national system of services to the millions of adults who have low literacy skills.

The report, *From the Margins to the Mainstream: An Action Agenda for Literacy*, was developed through National Literacy Summit 2000, an extensive public-private effort led by the National Institute for Literacy. Major support was provided by the Wallace-Reader's Digest Funds. The report's recommendations focus on three areas: ensuring high-quality services for adults, enhancing access to those services and assembling sufficient resources to support both equality and access.

The National Coalition for Literacy, one of the Center for the Book's reading promotion partners, expects to hire staff to work with state organizations, local programs and others to implement the report's recommendations. *From the Margins to the Mainstream: An Action Agenda for Literacy*, is available online at **www.nifl.gov/coalition/nclhome.html** or by calling the National Institute for Literacy at (800) 228-8813.

Carnegie Corporation Grant to Support Adult Literacy Project

The Carnegie Corporation has given the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress a $25,000 grant to administer an important new adult literacy project being undertaken by Gail Spangenberg of Spangenberg Learning Resources in New York City.

The grant provides partial support for a feasibility and planning project for a Blue Ribbon National Advisory Commission on Adult Literacy.

Family Literacy Workshops Held in Georgia and Oklahoma

"I extend a special welcome to Ms. Virginia Mathews, coordinator of the Center for the Book/Viburnum Foundation family literacy project and to our distinguished guests from Georgia and other states who are giving direction to this workshop." With these words in a letter dated Aug. 24, Georgia Gov. Roy E. Barnes sent his welcome to participants in the first of two family literacy workshops sponsored by the Center for the Book this past summer. Held in Decatur (Aug. 24-25) and Oklahoma City (Sept. 21-22), both were funded by the Viburnum Foundation and held in cooperation with state library agencies and local literacy organizations. Each was designed for representatives of rural libraries and their community partners that re-

Patricia White

Annie Lucas Brown from the Alabama State Library and the Center for the Book's Anne Boni

Patricia White

Patricia White

Center for the Book family literacy consultant Virginia Mathews and B.J. Aliniz of the San Diego (Texas) Public Library at the Oklahoma workshop; Susan Roman of the American Library Association with Marsie Cate, coordinator of the New Mexico Center for the Book

ceived family literacy grants in 2000 from the Viburnum Foundation. Participants learned about local family literacy resources and were introduced to effective family literacy practices and techniques.

In 1998, the Viburnum Foundation awarded the Center for the Book a three-year grant to administer the Viburnum Family Literacy Project and, when appropriate, expand its coverage. For 2000, the foundation made 40 grants of $3,000 apiece to small public libraries in seven states: Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

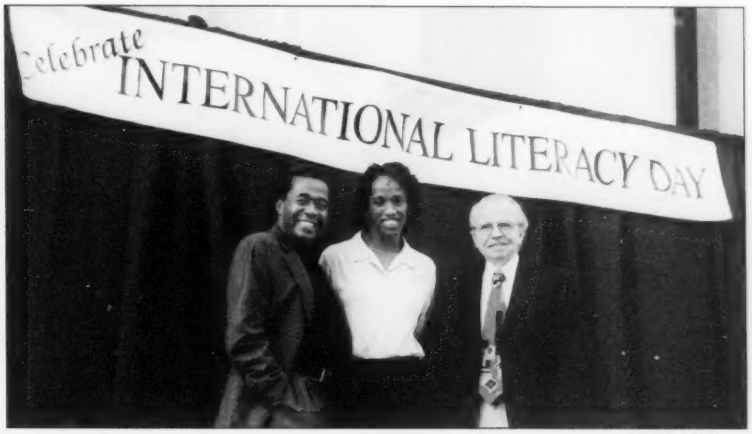
Ms. Mathews, the center's consultant for the Viburnum Foundation/Center for the Book Family Literacy Project, is assisted by Anne Boni, the center's program specialist, and executive assistant Patricia White.

IFLA Section on Reading Focuses on 'Libraries and Literacy'

Following up on its successful programs at the 66th annual conference in Jerusalem (see *Information Bulletin*, August-September 2000), the Section on Reading of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), chaired by Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole, is developing new guidelines for libraries to use in promoting literacy and sponsoring library-based programming. The section has produced a 45-page booklet, *Library-Based Programming to Promote Literacy*, containing four papers presented at its workshop in Jerusalem. Separate bibliographies listing articles and monographs about "Libraries and Literacy" are appended. Single copies are available for free from the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington, DC 20540-4920, e-mail: cfbook@loc.gov.

New Partnership Supports International Literacy Day

On Sept. 8 at the Library of Congress, the Center for the Book and 12 other organizations that promote literacy internationally, hosted an all-day celebration of International Literacy Day (see *Information Bulletin*, October 2000.) International Literacy Day was created by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1967 as an annual celebration that calls attention to the importance of improving literacy skills worldwide. During the 1990s the International Reading Association, one of the organizations that presents a literacy prize on each International Literacy Day, and the Center for the Book began co-hosting the U.S. annual celebration. An expanded event including several new organizations was held in 1999 at the World Bank, and the partnership and range of activities expanded even further in 2000 at the Library of Congress.

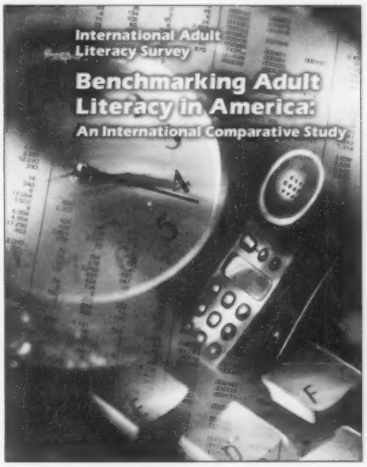


Maurvene D. Williams

Center for the Book director John Cole (right) with celebrities Ben Vereen and Jackie Joyner-Kersee on the Madison Plaza during the Sept. 8 celebration of International Literacy Day. Thirteen organizations sponsored the all-day program, which included entertainment, a literacy awards ceremony, exhibitions, and an afternoon symposium.

In addition to the International Reading Association and the Center for the Book, the International Literacy Day partnership now includes the Association of American Publishers, the International Literacy Institute, the National Institute for Literacy, Reach Out and Read, Reading Is Fundamental, SIL International, the United Nations Children's Fund, UNESCO, the U.S. Agency for International Development, the U.S. Department of Education; and the World Bank. More organizations will join the partnership for International Literacy Day 2001. For further information about International Literacy Day, visit the Calendar of Events section of the UNESCO Web site: **www.unesco.org**.

A highlight on Sept. 8 was an afternoon panel discussion about a newly released U.S. Dept. of Education study, *Benchmarking Adult Literacy in America: An International Comparative Study*, by Albert Tuijnman of the Institute of International Education in Stockholm, Sweden. The study presents 10 international indicators that allow readers to compare the literacy proficiency of Americans with that of other populations. The 57-page monograph, which draws on a large database developed by the International Adult Literacy Survey (1994-1998), is available from the U.S. Dept. of Education Publications Center, P. O. Box 1398, Jessup, MD 20794-1398, (877) 576-7734; Web site: **www.ed.gov/pubs/epubs.html**. ◆



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